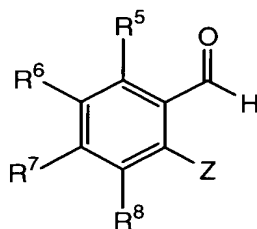


**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

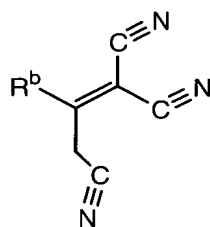
1. A method of making a tricyclic aminocyanopyridine MK-2 inhibiting compound, the method comprising:

reacting a substituted benzaldehyde having the structure:

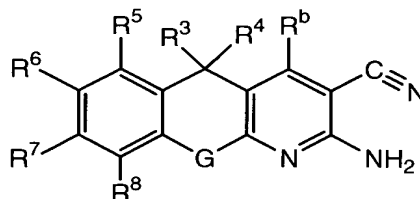


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with a tricarbonitrile having the structure:



to form an aminocyanopyridine compound having the structure:



10

wherein:

Z is selected from the group consisting of -OH, -SH, and -NR<sup>a</sup>Y;

R<sub>a</sub> is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl;

15

Y is a protecting group for nitrogen that is selected from the group consisting of benzyl, allyl, alkyl carbamates and benzyl carbamate;

G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen;

when G is oxygen, it is unsubstituted;

20

when G is sulfur, it is either unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two oxo groups;

when G is nitrogen, is it substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>b</sup> is selected from the group consisting of furyl and -NH-R<sup>2</sup>;

5 R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyaryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarboxy, and carboxyalkyl;

10 R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanoalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl and cyclyl, where substituents, if any, comprise halo moieties; and

15 R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, aminoalkoxy, alkylcarboxyalkyl, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, nitro, aryl, arylamino, alkenoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, carboxyalkoxy, alkylaminoalkoxy, alkylcarboxyalkoxy, pyrrolidylethoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, and alkylcarboxy, where R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are such that they optionally join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein:

20 R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyaryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarboxy, and carboxyalkyl;

25 R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanoalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl and cyclyl, where substituents, if any, comprise halo moieties;

R<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkoxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, arylalkyl, or alkylaryl;

30 R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, aminoalkoxy, halo, alkylcarboxyalkyl, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, nitro, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, or arylamino;

$R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkenoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, aminoalkoxy, heterocyclalkyl, heterocyclalkoxy, carboxyalkoxy, alkylaminoalkoxy, and alkylcarboxyalkoxy;

5           where the  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  groups can join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring; and

$R^8$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, nitro, amino, alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclalkoxy, carboxyalkoxy, pyrrolidylethoxy, carboxymethoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, aminoalkoxy,  
10       alkylcarboxy, alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, and heterocyclalkyl.

3.       The method according to claim 1, wherein the reacting step comprises heating the substituted benzaldehyde and the tricarbonitrile in a mixture of ethanol and acetic acid.

4.       The method according to claim 3, wherein the mixture is  
15       heated to reflux temperature at atmospheric pressure.

5.       The method according to claim 4, further comprising recovering the aminocyanopyridine compound.

6.       The method according to claim 5, wherein the recovering step comprises concentrating the reaction product of the substituted  
20       benzaldehyde and the tricarbonitrile under vacuum; mixing the concentrated reaction product with trifluoroacetic acid; adding triethylsilane to the mixture of concentrated reaction product and trifluoroacetic acid; adding dichloromethane to the mixture of concentrated reaction product and trifluoroacetic acid; and collecting solids comprising the  
25       aminocyanopyridine compound.

7.       The method according to claim 6, wherein the triethylsilane is added to the concentrated reaction product while the mixture is being stirred at 0°C for about 1 hour.

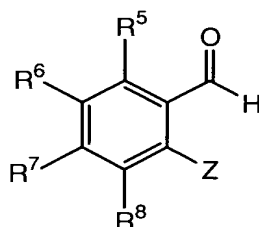
8.       The method according to claim 6, wherein the solids are  
30       collected by filtration and further comprising washing the solids with dichloromethane and ether.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the substituted benzaldehyde comprises salicaldehyde and the tricarbonitrile comprises 2-amino-1-propene-1,1,3-tricarbonitrile.

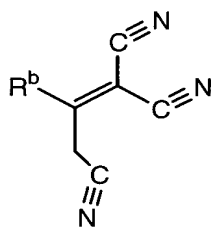
5 10. The method according to claim 1, wherein Y comprises tert-butylcarbamate.

11. A method of making a tricyclic aminocyanopyridine MK-2 inhibiting compound, the method comprising:

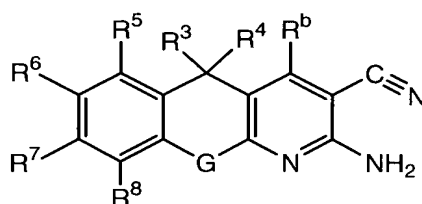
reacting a substituted benzaldehyde having the structure:



10 with a tricarbonitrile having the structure:



to form an aminocyanopyridine compound having the structure:



15 wherein:

Z is selected from the group consisting of -OH, -SH, and -NR<sup>a</sup>Y;

R<sub>a</sub> is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl;

20 Y is a protecting group for nitrogen that is selected from the group consisting of benzyl, allyl, alkyl carbamates and benzyl carbamate;

G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen;

when G is oxygen, it is unsubstituted;

5 when G is sulfur, it is either unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two oxo groups;

when G is nitrogen, it is substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>b</sup> is selected from the group consisting of furyl and -NH-R<sup>2</sup>;

10 R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyaryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarboxy, and carboxyalkyl;

15 R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanoalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl and cyclyl, where substituents, if any, comprise halo moieties; and

R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of:

hydrogen, hydroxy, amino, halo, nitro,

20 branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenoxy,

25 branched or unbranched amino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, diamino C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylamino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylamino, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxyarylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxyalkylamino, amino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylamino, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)amino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylamino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, halo C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, dihalo C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, trihalo C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, cyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, dicyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, cyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, dicyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, carbamyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, heterocyclyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, heteroaryl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, sulfo, sulfamyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylaminosulfonyl, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylaminosulfonyl, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)aminosulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylsulfinyl,

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aryl, aryl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, heterocyclyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, heteroaryl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, heterocyclyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, heteroaryl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, where the aryl ring can be substituted or unsubstituted, and, if substituted, the substituent group is selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halo, amino, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy,

substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cyclyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> heterocyclyl, and, if substituted, the substituent group is selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, halo, amino, and where the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> heterocyclyl ring contains O, S, or N,

branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, and carboxy, carboxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, carboxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, branched or unbranched alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkylcarboxy, aryl, amino, aminoalkyl, alkylamino, halo, alkylaminoalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, monocyclyl, bicyclyl, polycyclyl, and heterocyclyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyaryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarboxy, and carboxyalkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanoalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl and cyclyl, where substituents, if any, comprise halo moieties;

R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanoalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclyl and cyclyl, where substituents, if any, comprise halo moieties;

R<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkoxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, arylalkyl, or alkylaryl;

R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, alkylamino, arylamino,

alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, aminoalkoxy, halo, alkylcarboxyalkyl, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, nitro, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, or arylamino;

5         $R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkenoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, aminoalkoxy, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, carboxyalkoxy, alkylaminoalkoxy, and alkylcarboxyalkoxy;

      where the  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  groups can join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring;

10        $R^8$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, nitro, amino, alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclylalkoxy, carboxyalkoxy, pyrrolidylethoxy, carboxymethoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, aminoalkoxy, alkylcarboxy, alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, and heterocyclylalkyl; and

      G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen;

15        when G is oxygen,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are absent;  
      when G is sulfur, each of  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  is optionally absent or is oxo;  
      when G is nitrogen,  $R^9$  is absent, and  $R^{10}$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

20        $R^1$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, dimethylaminoethyl, butyl, propyl, methoxyethyl, tetramethylaminoethyl, and carboxymethyl;

25        $R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyethyl, propyl, ethyl, methyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, ethoxyethyl, aminoethyl, phenylmethyl, dimethylaminoethyl, phthaloaminoethyl, butyl, methoxyethyl, tetramethylaminoethyl, and carboxymethyl;

$R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanomethyl, 2-fluorophenyl, phenyl, and 3-fluorophenyl.

$R^4$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyanomethyl, 2-fluorophenyl, phenyl, and 3-fluorophenyl;

30        $R^5$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy, bromo, and 2-pyridomethyl;

R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy, amino, carboxy, diaminoethoxy, bromo, propoxy, isobutylcarboxymethoxy, dimethylamino, nitro, phenyl, chloro, pyridylmethyl, and fluoro;

5 R<sup>7</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy, hydroxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, ethoxy, aminoethoxy, morpholinoethoxy, carboxymethoxy, *N*-pyrrolidylethoxy, dimethylaminoethoxy, pyridylmethyl, 2-propenoxy, and isobutylcarboxymethoxy, where the R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> groups can join to form a six  
10 membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>8</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, fluoro, methoxy, nitro, amino, pyrrolidylethoxy, carboxymethoxy, methyl, hydroxyethoxy, aminoethoxy, 4-pyridylmethoxy, isobutyl, ethylcarboxy, dimethylaminoethoxy, carboxy, bromo, and pyridylmethyl; and

15 G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen;

when G is oxygen, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are absent;

when G is sulfur, each of R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> is optionally absent or is oxo;

when G is nitrogen, R<sup>9</sup> is absent and R<sup>10</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub>.

20 14. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alky;

25 R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxyphenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, amino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, phenyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, and di C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkylamino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, dicyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, and halophenyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and hydroxy;

30 R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro, carboxy, diamino C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, halo, propenoxy, iso C<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>4</sub> alkylcarboxy C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, di C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> alkylamino, and phenyl;



5  $R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_1 - C_3$  alkoxy, hydroxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, amino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, morpholino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, carboxyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, di  $C_1 - C_2$  alkylamino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl, iso  $C_3 - C_4$  alkylcarboxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, and 2-propenoxy,

where the  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  groups can join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring;

10  $R^8$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, nitro, amino, pyrrolidyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, carboxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, hydroxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, and amino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy; and

G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;  
when G is sulfur, each of  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  is optionally absent or is oxo;  
when G is oxygen,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are absent.

15 15. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

15  $R^1$  is hydrogen;

$R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1 - C_3$  alkyl, hydroxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxyphenyl,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl, amino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl, phenyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl, and di  $C_1 - C_2$  alkylamino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl;

20  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and dicyano  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl.

$R^5$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and hydroxy;

25  $R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, amino, carboxy, nitro, diamino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, halo, 2-propenoxy, iso  $C_3 - C_4$  alkylcarboxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, di  $C_1 - C_2$  alkylamino, and phenyl;

30  $R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, hydroxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy,  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, amino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, morpholino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, carboxyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, di  $C_1 - C_2$  alkylamino  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1 - C_2$  alkyl, iso  $C_3 - C_4$  alkylcarboxy  $C_1 - C_2$  alkoxy, and 2-propenoxy;

wherein the  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  groups can join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>8</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, nitro, amino, pyrrolidyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, and carboxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy; and

G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;

5 when G is sulfur, each of R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> is optionally absent or is oxo;  
when G is oxygen, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are absent.

16. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen;

10 R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl,  
hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxyphenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, amino  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, and phenyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently selected from the group  
consisting of hydrogen, and dicyano C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl.

R<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and hydroxy;

15 R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, amino, carboxy, diamino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, halo, 2-propenoxy, iso  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylcarboxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, and di C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkylamino;

20 R<sup>7</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, hydroxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, amino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>  
alkoxy, morpholino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, carboxyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, pyrrolidyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>  
alkoxy, di C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkylamino C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, pyrrolidyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, iso C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>  
alkylcarboxy C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, and 2-propenoxy;

where the R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> groups can join to form a six membered  
heterocyclic ring;

25 R<sup>8</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, nitro, amino, and pyrrolidyl C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy; and

G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;

when G is sulfur, each of R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> is optionally absent or is oxo;

when G is oxygen, there R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are absent.

30 17. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen;

$R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl, hydroxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxyphenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl, and amino  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl;

5  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and dicyanoethyl;

$R^5$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and hydroxy;

$R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, amino, carboxy, diamino  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, halo, 2-propenoxy, iso  $C_3$ - $C_4$  alkylcarboxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, and di  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkylamino;

10  $R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, hydroxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, amino  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, morpholino  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, carboxyl  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, di  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkylamino  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, pyrrolidyl  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl, iso  $C_3$ - $C_4$  alkylcarboxy  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy, and 2-propenoxy;

15 where the  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  groups can join to form a six membered heterocyclic ring;

$R^8$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, methoxy, nitro, and amino; and

20 G is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;  
when G is sulfur, each of  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  is optionally absent or is oxo;  
when G is oxygen,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are absent.